

CHILDREN'S WEEK

Many pretty new things just came in the Nevada for infants and children's wear

Samples displayed in our show window and all plainly marked. The lot includes

CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SLIPS, INFANT'S ROBES, COATS, SHIRTS, BOOTIES, Etc.

25 per cent. Reduction this week on BABY BONNETS and CHILDREN'S HATS.

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Fort Street

Blue Grass Whiskey

Kentucky is famed for 3 productions.

NOBLE MEN AND WOMEN, MAGNIFICENT HORSES, WORLD FAMOUS WHISKEYS, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Of the above we have the celebrated Blue Grass Whiskey, 8 years old. Distilled by E. J. Curlrey & Co., Camp Nelson, Jessamine Co., Ky. Sold by the gallon direct from the barrel by

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WE CARRY
HUNTING SUPPLIES,
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A Specialty of ATHLETIC UNIFORMS. Why not deal with the people who Understand Their Business?

The Store on Two Streets **Whitman & Co.** 91 KING STREET 928 FORT STREET

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HARDWARE - SPORTING GOODS - BICYCLES.

Now is the Time to Buy

one of those most desirable lots in the city on Beretania Street, opposite the residence of B. F. Dillingham. Rapid Transit will shortly be laid on this street.

Prices will be advanced 10 per cent after January 1st.

One lot sold last week. Only a few left. Also lots for sale in other desirable locations.

SEE

W. M. CAMPBELL.
TELEPHONE WHITE 2111.

Giant Strides! All Records Broken!



80,669 cases of Moet & Chandon Champagne

Imported up to Aug. 31, 1903, making the greatest number of Cases of any one brand of CHAMPAGNE ever imported in this period, showing an increase of 23,888 cases over the same months of 1902.

The above statement is verified by Custom House statistics.

This places MOET & CHANDON at the HEAD of the Importation List in the UNITED STATES, as well as in the WORLD.

MOET & CHANDON Own and Control More Vineyards than All the Other Leading Champagne Shippers Combined.

The new vintage of "White Seal" is perfection in Champagne.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD. DISTRIBUTORS.

SILK DRESS GOODS

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, SHAWLS, KIMONOS, TEA GOWNS, PAJAMAS, SMOKING JACKETS, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENUINE SATSUMA WARE, VASES, URNS, PLATES, CUPS AND SAUCERS, CHINA SETS, CLOISONNE WARES.

S. OZAKI, WAVERLEY BLOCK, HOTEL STREET

CARTER AND COOPER ARMY BOARD HAS IN- DIFFER SHARPLY SPECTED SITES

(Continued from page 1.)

under consideration long before anything was known of the coming change of administration.

A running debate ensued, the Governor denying that he had not a thorough knowledge of the Territory's finances, including public obligations, in reply to statements by Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter brought up the Kahikini, the Nakulua and the Lualualei transactions. With regard to the last, he accused Mr. Cooper of having been ready to let the land go for between \$14,000 and \$17,000 and had been surprised to receive a bid of \$30,000 for it at private auction. Mr. Carter's final complaint was that he had been led to infer that all of the land transactions on the program were to have been put through at that meeting.

The matter was ultimately referred back to Superintendent Cooper, on motion of Secretary Carter, for a more explicit statement of Aiea land value.

BRIEF CALM.

Considerable time was taken up over maps with a discussion of leaseholds on Hawaii proposed to be given in fee simple to the Irwin interest in exchange for town property. There seemed to be such a dovetailing of old and new leases, at least in the minds of the parties to the discussion, as would take considerable investigation of the documents in question fully to explain.

The proceedings became so tame and were so unreportable without maps and diagrams that the representatives of the press one after another withdrew. It proved to be only a calm before a greater storm than the former one.

WARM TIME.

Mr. Atkinson broke into the dry delving in the Parker ranch and Irwin sugar border lands with a motion to refer all of the land deals to a committee consisting of Secretary Carter and Commissioner Boyd. Dr. Cooper, another tired councillor, seconded the motion.

Superintendent Cooper protested against the proposal as shutting him out. Secretary Carter supported the motion on the ground that it was inexpedient to require the participation of unconcerned heads of departments in the discussion of such matters.

Then the storm broke. A member of the council says it was the warmest time he had ever witnessed in the council chamber. "It was not the Legislature," this informant says, "or there would have been names called."

Mr. Cooper said he had several matters to be concluded which had been approved at previous meetings. Among these matters he mentioned that he signed the contract on Saturday for completing the Diamond Head reservoir.

Mr. Carter was up in a moment, protesting vigorously against the act of the Superintendent of Public Works. The reservoir was one of the loan fund matters that he had expressly desired should be left to the new administration. He complained that Mr. Cooper had not complied with his request made last week for a complete statement of outstanding contracts.

Mr. Cooper argued in reply that the reservoir would be a revenue-producing addition to the water works.

Mr. Carter held it was purely a matter of the county, with which the Territory had nothing to do. When the item was before the Legislature he discussed it with the Governor, and his recollection was of an understanding that it would be vetoed because the Territory should not pay for a county improvement.

Governor Dole did not recall any statements of the kind, and Mr. Carter said he could produce the copy of a letter he wrote to the President the following day, giving his view of the matter as now represented.

The upshot of the meeting was the deferring of all of the land exchange proposals. Unless a special meeting be called in the meantime, the probability is that the matters will become a legacy to the new administration.

EXCHANGE OF VIEWS.

Late yesterday afternoon Secretary Carter wrote a note to Superintendent Cooper, recalling the latter's statement in council that the only contracts under the Loan Act were those for the Diamond Head reservoir and the storm sewer. Since the meeting, Mr. Carter wrote, he had been informed by James A. Low, manager of the Honolulu plantation, about road work in Ewa for which Ewa and Oahu plantations and Mr. Low had paid advances under the assurance that they would be reimbursed from the loan fund. This information proved to the writer that the Government had no proper understanding of the obligations of the Territory. He again requested a showing of the financial status as a matter of great importance.

This letter was scarcely written until Manager Ballentyne of the Rapid Transit Co. waited on Secretary Carter to make an earnest representation to him of the desirability of completing the South street storm sewer. If work were stopped now, what had been done would be liable to destruction.

Mr. Carter, after exchanging views with Mr. Ballentyne, left his office for a few minutes. When he returned he showed some excitement as he informed an Advertiser reporter that Mr. Cooper had given him a reply to the effect that, so far as he (Cooper) was concerned, he (Carter) could obtain the information he desired about the status of the Territory when he took office as Governor and not before.

Having repeated the views of his former interview for the Advertiser the same day, regarding his objection to mixing Territorial and county affairs, Mr. Carter was asked if the Legislature had not specifically voted loan funds to the counties.

"I know the Legislature did so," the Secretary said, "but it had no right to do so. The counties are not obligated to pay one dollar, either principal or interest, of the loan. It is entirely an obligation of the Territory, and why should the benefits be donated to the counties. The Territory has abundant uses for the money."

Mr. Carter had the loan appropriation bill under his hand and pointed out the fractional sums in the footings to show that the Legislature had divided the loan fund among the counties pro rata with their estimated taxes respectively.

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not believe it will be located on any of the other islands, the most natural site is Oahu, near Honolulu.

"We intend to visit the other islands of course, but hardly for the purpose of picking a site for a military post. Still there are contingencies where a knowledge of the lay of the land in all the islands of the group will be of the utmost importance to the War Department. We must be prepared for any emergencies. There is always the likelihood that the United States may become involved in war at some future time. Then an enemy might land on one of the other islands. Hardly though unless it wanted to be bottled up."

"It is difficult to say just what the United States intends to do in the way of a military post for Hawaii. Probably quarters will be erected to shelter a regiment of infantry. It depends upon Congress just what will be done. The War Department can only recommend and be prepared with plans to carry out whatever may be decided upon, or for which money is appropriated."

"There is at present no money available for an army post in Hawaii. There was a general fund of two million dollars at the disposal of the War Department for buildings and quarters, but it seems that the money could be expended only upon already established army posts. This of course made it impossible to use any of the fund in establishing a new post in the islands."

"The fact is that there are not enough quarters in the United States at present to accommodate the increased army. Most of the posts are being used as recuperating stations for the men who have seen service in the Philippines. The army in the Philippines is to be reduced now, though. As far as I know it is not the intention to make this a recuperating station. Probably a regiment of infantry may be sent here."

"Hawaii is now a part of the United States and must be taken care of like the rest of the country. Plans have been prepared to make Pearl Harbor absolutely impregnable both by land and sea. This has already been reported upon and the War Department is ready to go ahead as soon as Congress appropriates the money. General Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, has asked for \$528,000 in his annual report to be used in Hawaii. This money is for the acquisition of sites for the fortifications about Pearl Harbor and elsewhere. The plans for this work are of course secret."

"We intend to leave for Hawaii in tomorrow's steamer and expect to return again on Saturday. Some of the members of the board may remain over to conduct further investigations."

GENERAL GILLESPIE'S REPORT.

In the report of General Gillespie, chief of engineers, some attention is paid to Hawaii. Gillespie says:

"The degree of defense to be provided for coaling and other naval stations, scattered all over the world, for the larger naval bases which must be promptly established and for which appropriations are asked of Congress by the Navy Department; for the post of Manila, Pearl Harbor and Honolulu, and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence river, should preferably be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott board as recommended in my last annual report."

PLANS OF DEFENSE.

"In the absence of legislation on the subject of insular defenses, a mixed board of engineers and artillery officers, organized by authority of the Secretary of War, has already been practically considering and reported upon plans for the emergency defense of several of the most important harbors in the insular possessions. Before these preliminary plans are actually entered upon it might be well to invite the cooperation of the navy by the assignment of a certain number of naval officers upon a new joint board of army and navy officers appointed to revise or enlarge the preliminary plans of defense heretofore prepared."

Gen. Gillespie says that the projects for defense of thirty-one localities have been approved. He adds: "Projects for the defenses of San Juan, Porto Rico, Pearl Harbor and Honolulu harbor, Hawaii; San Luis, Apia; Guam, Manila bay and Subig bay have been approved by the Secretary of War and actual construction should begin thereupon at an early date. It is believed that the time will come when it will no longer be possible to ignore the question of insular defenses. The Navy Department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection to keep off attacks from possible hostile fleets."

HEAVY GUNS AND MORTARS.

"The sea coast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 50 per cent completed. Twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack, and during the past three years considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, now the matter of first importance."

DOGS OF WAR.

At present there are provided for the defense of the United States 105 twelve-inch guns, 133 ten-inch guns, 96 eight-inch guns, 567 rapid-fire guns and 376 twelve-inch mortars. Gen. Gillespie submits a total estimate of \$10,366,100 for the fortifications of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, as follows:

Construction of gun and mortar batteries and the installation of range and position finders, \$4,575,000; sites for fortifications and sea coast defenses, \$2,000,000; searchlights for harbor defense fortifications, \$300,000; preparation of plans for fortifications, \$5,000,000; supplies for sea coast defense \$35,000; sea walls and embankments, \$200,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, \$225,000; defense of insular possessions \$2,000,000; procurement of land for sites for defenses of the Hawaiian Islands, \$26,100.

"I hear Hopkins has been very ill." "Yes, he had appendicitis." "Indeed! Was he operated on?" "Oh, no. Hopkins is a very poor man. The doctor decided an operation was not necessary."



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NEXT WEEK WE SAY:

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QUEEN STREET

WE HAVE LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GOODS WAITING FOR THE OPENING OF OUR NEW STORE.

Meanwhile, to save Expenses in Removing,

We Want to Quit Our Present Stock
AT Removal Prices

TABLE DAMASK, Cheap at our Removal Sale.

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TOWELS, Cheap at our Removal Sale.

BLANKETS, Cheap at our Removal Sale.

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, Cheap at our Removal Sale.

LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, Cheap at our Removal Sale.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Cheap at our Removal Sale

Boots ^AND Shoes Cheap at Our
REMOVAL SALE

Everything Cheap
AT OUR Removal Sale

L. B. KERR & CO.
LIMITED

Temporary Premises, FORT AND QUEEN STREETS.

KILOHANA EXHIBITION PROVES A BIG SUCCESS

The first view of the Twentieth semi-annual exhibition of the Kilohana Art League was had last evening in the League's gallery in the Model block. It was a praiseworthy display, a large number of excellent pictures being shown.

The exhibit ran mostly to smaller canvases than usual. This was chiefly due to the absence of Howard Hitchcock, whose talent usually expressed itself in large paintings, of which he generally had several upon the walls.

There are several new names in the catalogue. Among them was that of Mrs. Henry E. Highton, whose clever portrait studies of Chinese youth were sincerely admired. They were rich in color but in no instance did the colors stand out glaringly. The treatment of each study was bold but extremely pleasing. Another exhibitor who won much praise was Ernest Parker whose rare talent was shown in china painting. Two vases, one of poppies and the other of roses, were exquisite. Of particular note was a burnt wood panel of grapes.

Matteo Sandona, the Californian who is here painting the portraits of Princess Kawananakoa and others, had two portraits on view which were greatly admired. His "Sudden Lights," a head in which contrasts of light and shade are shown cleverly drew much atten-

tion. Mrs. Helen Keller had a large number of paintings depicting Hawaiian scenes which, as usual, called for praise. Ethel M. Richardson exhibited a case of miniatures, which formed an attractive group. "Lilies," by Mrs. Belle Jones was a canvas much admired, as was also a chrysanthemum study by Mary L. Beardmore. Mrs. May Mott-Smith Bird sent several canvases from San Francisco, among which "Iras the Egyptian" was particularly impressive, a portrait study in light and shade effects. Dr. Moore, of Hilo, exhibited a painting of the Rainbow Falls, Hilo, which was a dainty, well executed study. "A Sea Garden" by Annie H. Parke was a fine bit of marine and shore scenery.

The exhibit will be open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and 7 to 9 p. m. from today until November 21, and is free. A cordial invitation is extended to all lovers of art to view the paintings. The complete list of subjects, authors and prices, follows:

Golden Shower, Edith D. King, \$18; A Diamond Head from the Park, Walter E. Pinkham; Book Plates, Ferdinand Schultz, each \$10; Taro Patch, Walter E. Pinkham; Grape Panel, Ernest N. Parker; The Plaza Bums, May Mott-Smith Bird, \$25; Pen and Ink Study of Aquarium, Walter E. Pinkham; A By Road—Golden Gate Park; May Mott-Smith Bird, \$40; Rosie, Matteo Sandona.

(Continued on page 4.)